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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum ... +23°C
Minimum ... +1°C
Sun sets today at 5-57 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-55 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

- KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 172

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1962 (MIZAN 10, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Emergency Declared In South Kasai New Revolt By Kalonjist Supporters Reported

LEOPOLDVILLE, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—The Central Congo Government has declared a state of emergency in the diamond-rich South Kasai province after a new revolt against the Central Government by supporters of self-styled "King" Albert Kalonji, was announced here yesterday.

Children's Day Celebrations

KABUL, Oct. 2.—Children's Day is being celebrated today in the capital and all the provinces of Afghanistan with special ceremonies.

According to the programme children's educational institutes in the capital will organize performances at the Ghazi Stadium in the afternoon. Children from various kindergartens and from scouting organizations will take part in the performances. A number of foreign children residing in Kabul will also take part in the ceremonies.

The performances will include singing, national dancing and games.

Dr. Abdul Ghafar Aziz, President of the Children's Society, said in an interview yesterday that a beauty contest of a general nature would be held in which a large number of children would take part.

A committee of judges while judging the children taking part in the contest will consider their health, activities and clothing. Prizes will be distributed to the winners. Special illuminations have been arranged on Shahi Watt, Temur Shahi Watt, Andarabi Watt and Akbar Watt.

Plans For U.N. Day Celebrations

KABUL, Oct. 2.—A meeting was held by the UN Day Planning Committee, at the United Nations Hostel yesterday to discuss the necessary arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the world body on October 24.

The Committee consisted of representatives from the Ministry of Education, Kabul University and the Press Department. Mr. Sidki, UN Information Officer in Kabul, presided over the meeting.

The Committee decided to organize special functions in various schools and colleges in the capital where speeches will be delivered on the role and activities of the United Nations. Similar functions will be held by the Kabul Municipal Corporation and Kabul University. Radio Kabul will broadcast a special programme on the occasion and newspapers will carry articles and editorials on the subject. Special publications by the UN and the Ministry of Education will be distributed among the participants in these functions.

The United Nations reported that local gendarmerie who support Mr. Kalonji had revolted against a loyalist faction of the gendarmerie and the Central Government.

The Central Government has ordered all gendarmes to obey Mr. Albert Kalonji, an extraordinary State Commissioner.

Mr. Kalonji, who has maintained his province in a state of virtual secession from the central authorities since shortly after independence, escaped from a prison near Leopoldville recently and returned to his capital of Bakwanga.

Mr. James Orrick, the U.N. spokesman, told reporters it was not yet clear to what extent Mr. Kalonji was personally involved in this revolt, though he described the rebels as "pro-Kalonjist."

He said the rebels were in a minority and that Bakwanga, which was still in the hands of troops loyal to the Central Government, was made public here.

He said the radio announced the advance on Bakwanga of national Congolese troops, supported by U.N. contingents, and called on already the people to remain loyal to the Central Government.

NEED FOR EAST-WEST CO-OPERATION URGED Belgian Foreign Minister Defends E.E.C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, (DPA).—The Belgian Foreign Minister M Paul Henry Spaak, appealed to the East here yesterday to abandon its fear that the West might attempt to settle disputes by force one day.

Speaking in the General Assembly's continuing general debate M. Spaak expressed the view that a phase of "necessary co-operation" would replace the phase of "peaceful co-existence" between East and West in the long run.

M. Spaak said everyone should gradually have enough of the cold war. He said a ray of hope was visible on the horizon because the desire for an understanding was growing in both camps.

Regarding Berlin M. Spaak said a solution could be found if both sides approached the question without stubbornness and without considerations of prestige. He said all concerned should have the courage to keep the wrong issues out of this conflict.

M. Spaak defended the European Common Market (EEC) against charges raised during the general debate by Aslan, African and Latin American speakers. He said the E.E.C. was the logical outgrowth of two "European civil wars". He said it was not the economic bulwark for alleged aggressive plans by N.A.T.O. not an exclusive club of the rich nations of Europe, and not a new form of neo-colonialism.

"Sensible Ideas"
Regarding the Congo the Belgian Foreign Minister said the "sensible ideas" of the Secretary-General, U Thant, merited support.

The Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Mr. Falcon Bricano, had earlier warned against any one-sided moves in Berlin, which were likely to increase tension and lead the world to the brink of war.

Jordan's Foreign Minister Mr. Hazem Huseibeh, voiced concern at the announced U.S. delivery of missiles to Israel which was felt as a threat by neighbouring Arab countries.

Mr. Hao Ting, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, shaking hands with Sardar Mohammed Daoud, Prime Minister, at a reception held at the Embassy in connexion with China's National Day yesterday. (See report on Page 4).

W. IRIAN SETTLEMENT CAME AT THE 11TH HOUR, REVEALS THANT

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—U. Thant, the Acting Secretary-General, said yesterday that the Dutch-Indonesian dispute over West Irian came close to being insoluble until the United Nations stepped in.

"A solution was found at the eleventh hour, a solution that does honour to all concerned," he said in a statement for Radio Netherlands, the text of which was made public here.

"While the settlement of this dispute, on whatever terms, would have been a notable achievement for the United Nations the present agreement con-

tains a number of novel features whose importance can hardly be overestimated," U Thant said.

The operation of the U.N. Temporary Executive Authority—which went into effect in West Irian at midnight local time—would "be an object of study for many years to come by scholars in the legal and political fields," he said.

Another Feature

Another feature of the agreement that deserved attention was "the consideration that has been given to the rights and interests of the inhabitants of the territory and the UN concern for the implementation of the relevant provisions."

Under the accord, the Papuan inhabitants of West Irian will decide in 1969 what the future of the territory should be.

"It has been said, and not without justification, that the settlement of international disputes, if they are allowed to continue for a considerable time, becomes progressively more difficult and eventually impossible," U Thant said.

"This refers, of course, to a settlement as envisaged in the United Nations Charter. The present dispute was coming close to falling into this category."

"Thanks to the devoted efforts of the representatives of the two countries—and I should not omit to mention my representative, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker—a solution was found at the 11th hour, a solution which does honour to all concerned."

"October 1 is therefore a significant day, not only in the life of the two countries most directly concerned, or the peoples of the territory, but also for the international community which, last week, with expressions of great satisfaction, approved the settlement."

His Majesty In Gardez

GARDEZ, Oct. 2.—A report from the Royal Headquarters in Gardez states that His Majesty the King left Khost for Gardez via the new road yesterday morning.

In Khost His Majesty inspected the constructional, agricultural, educational and health affairs of the city.

En route to Gardez His Majesty was cheered by chieftains, local inhabitants and students who had gathered at various places. Shouts of "Long Live the King" could be heard amidst applause. His Majesty shook hands with leaders of the Mangal tribe and spoke to them about the necessity of training their children, service for the country's reconstruction and preservation and expansion of forests.

His Majesty arrived in Gardez at 7-30 in the evening.

Anti-Pakistan Demonstration In Yakubabad

KABUL, Oct. 2.—A report from Quetta in Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that on September 28 a big demonstration was held at Yakubabad in which schoolboys and the inhabitants of the area took part.

The demonstrators displayed black and white flags and shouted slogans of "long live Pakhtunistan" and "death be to One Unit and the enemies of the Baluchis and Pakhtuns."

The demonstrators demanded the release of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Khan Abdul Samad Khan, Agha Abdul Karim Ahmadzai and other Pakhtunistani political prisoners. The shops of Yakubabad were closed that day. The demonstrators halted a train passing through the town and stoned it.

Afghan Grapes For India

KABUL, Oct. 2.—Transport of grapes from Kandahar to India started three days ago by American chartered planes. An official of the Ministry of Finance said yesterday that in accordance with an agreement between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and US AID American chartered planes would assist in the transport of Afghanistan's fruit to India. He said that freight charges would be transferred to a joint account and would be used later, on the basis of mutual agreement, to implement development projects.

The planes will carry out flights for 40 weeks totalling 400 flights. The two chartered planes on the basis of the same agreement will bring tea and other import commodities to Afghanistan from India.

KABUL, Oct. 2.—Professor Badi-uz-Zaman Ferozanfar, Dean of the Faculty of Metaphysics of Teheran University, met Professor Anwary yesterday afternoon and presented him with a number of books for the University's Library.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 2, 1962

CHILDREN'S DAY

Afghanistan, like all other countries, celebrates Children's Day today. Children are tomorrow's citizens and it is but right that attention should be focussed on them and their welfare.

Afghanistan has been celebrating Children's Day for several years on the 7th of Jowza every year, but from this year it has been decided to celebrate the day on October 2 to conform with the international practice. Children from various countries like the Soviet Union, India, Indonesia and Yugoslavia are giving the celebrations an international colour and such intermingling will remove racial prejudices and foster love; and the seeds of friendship that are thus sown will definitely bear great fruits later on for the mutual benefit of the people and the countries.

One of the United Nations specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, which had its birth from a common humanitarian urge to wipe out or prevent diseases that strike heavily at children, is the only inter-governmental organization concerned with the children's welfare. It makes available food, milk, medicines etc. to millions of children in all member countries. Greater funds should be put at its disposal to make its services reach every village, town and city throughout the world.

It is commendable that the Children's Welfare Society in Kabul has been active in looking after the welfare of the young ones. It has opened many centres in the capital to look after the children's health and other problems. The next step perhaps the Society can take is to open similar centres in the provinces.

Rural areas in the developing countries where children lack medical services and suffer from malnutrition leading to diseases should be specially attended to and it is hoped that the Chil-

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN AFGHANISTAN

By KHATAK

Housing is a problem which has given serious attention during the first Five-Year Plan and has been considered in detail during the Second Plan. It may be pointed out as a problem in some of the main cities of Afghanistan and especially in Kabul after the Government actually launched the first Five-Year Plan. Ever since, there has been a chain reaction in the sense that more houses have attracted more people which in turn necessitated more houses and so on.

The number of foreign specialists working in various projects in the capital as well as in the provinces has been constantly increasing. This has made housing a lucrative business and also raised considerably the prices of building materials and labour. Perhaps one of the most important factors responsible for the new style of houses which are rapidly cropping up in various residential quarters of Kabul has been the establishment of a cement producing plant.

Less than a decade ago almost all buildings were old fashioned and had no provision for changes which were bound to take place in the lives of the people. The residential quarters of Kabul, both the old and the new, are interesting to study from two angles - to assess the way housing has been developing and secondly from the point of view of future city planning.

A Museum Piece

The very old part of Kabul serves as a museum piece to give an idea of what the housing consisted of the haphazard growth

ALGERIAN REFUGEES CREATE NEW PROBLEMS FOR FRANCE

Those who know that the term "Black feet" appeared during Napoleon's campaign in Spain, when people gave this name to French soldiers because they wore black boots, are very few even among Frenchmen. This term was later borrowed by Arab people, and still later accepted also by Frenchmen themselves who settled in Northern Africa.

However, in recent times the term got a new meaning, particularly old Algeria, because it served to name French settlers in that country. People returning from Algeria, who still, and without any reserve, call themselves "black feet", were rather surprised finding out that this term, when used by their fellow citizens in Paris, contained a certain political and social note and even sneer. The whole matter became more complicated when the "black feet" were more or less identified by a large part of Frenchmen with the O.A.S. terrorists. The people returning from Algeria protested, because, they say, the majority of

them have nothing to do with the O.A.S. and besides, all of them were not even the settlers. European Refugees According to latest official data, some 800,000 Europeans left Algeria after the Evian Agreements. Some 740,000 of them went to France while others chose other countries, Spain in particular. As for France, where there is so to say, full employment, and whose economy permanently demands new labour, the problem of admitting these people, according to official reports, was primarily in their accommodation. Their joining economic and other sectors of life in France seemed to be less difficult. Although the figures are not known, one may conclude that the majority of them have asked the French authorities to employ them in industry, commerce, agriculture and some other sectors, while the number of those capable of taking care of themselves was lower. However, the question of qualifications, or additional qualifications, emerged for almost all of them asking for jobs, because the conditions of work, as well as social relations in France, are rather different than those in Algeria.

An Example The seriousness of this problem may be shown by the following example, recently much spoken about in France.

A worker whose job was to clean the sewage system asked to be qualified for the same work in France. In this case the application of machines or methods of

of another residential quarter known as Karte Shah Shahid.

In order to avoid this the municipal authorities have become stricter in granting permission to the erection of new buildings; any fresh construction can be carried out only in accordance with predetermined specifications.

Drainage System

Experts from the Soviet Union and other countries have been employed to survey the city from the viewpoint of modern drainage and water supply system. The Government, too, has encouraged a number of enterprising people to form construction companies, import building machinery, train local labourers and compete with one another in completing various constructional schemes. The result has been that the new residential quarters such as Karte Parwan and Karte-3 are much better designed and provision has been made for a common system of drainage to be introduced later.

Similarly, bigger and better public buildings and Government offices built in the 1950's and those which are under construction now are all equipped with modern facilities such as central heating and air-conditioning systems. The constructions undertaken during the first Five Year Plan and those envisaged for a second plan will certainly give a changed face to the capital as well as the main towns in the major provinces.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried leading articles and editorials on the 13th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Islah played up the news of the transfer of West-Irian administration to the United Nations. The paper also carried a picture of Excellency Liu Shao-chi, President of the People's Republic of China.

Islah's editorial said: Today is the 13th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. A marked difference can be seen in the living standards of Chinese people during the past 13 years. The population of the country is more than 600 million occupying an area of nearly 10 million square kilometres. China has a long-standing history extending over thousands of years and has played a very important and effective role in Asian trade and civilization. Many rivers start from the high snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas providing the basis for irrigation and hydro-electric power for the country. Owing to the fact that China occupies a large territory, almost all kinds of agricultural products are available in the country. The People's Republic was established in China in 1949. Ever since the country has been implementing, under the expert guidance of its leaders, five year plans one after another. Many factories have been erected and dams constructed. Many Chinese youths have been trained in various fields. According to available statistics about 900,000 Chinese youth have received university training. The People's Republic of China has also made appreciable progress in the field of industries.

Growing Friendship

Relations between Afghanistan and China have been friendly all along. The signing of cultural and trade agreements as well as a treaty of non-aggression, exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries and exchange of delegations of artists and journalists are all signs of the growing friendship between the two countries.

Now that 600 million people of the Chinese Republic are celebrating their National Day, the Afghan people consider themselves participants in their rejoicings and sincerely congratulate them on this auspicious occasion and hope for further progress and prosperity of the country.

Islah also carried the translation of an article from the Korean Republic entitled the volunteers of "West Irian after the cease-fire". Under the title "A glance at the World Press", the paper carried excerpts from some of the most recent issues of the "International Affairs", "Die Zeit" and the weekly magazine "Time".

One of the city columnists of the daily Anis wrote in an article that arrangements should be made so that taxis could be recognized at nights too. He talks about an embarrassing experience he had one night while hailing a car thinking it was a taxi, whereas in fact it was a private vehicle. He suggests that special visual arrangements should be made for the recognition of taxis at nights. In another article the paper discussed first aid assistance and treatment in cases of accidents etc. before the arrival of a proper physician.

O.A.S. Terrorism

The intensification of the terrorist activity of the O.A.S. commands, who were concealed among numerous refugees and still hide among them, made many a European decide, as soon as possible, on the place of settlement and job. Because, ransackings (Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

TUESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT
19 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07.
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13.
Music 3-13-3-16; article on
Afghanistan 3-16-3-20; Music
3-20-3-30.
Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 19 Metre Band for South East
Asia and Indonesia.

Veda Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40.
Commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46.
Article on "Men who made
History" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metre Band.

Western Music:
7-45-8-00 a.m. daily except Fri-
days - popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except
Saturdays - popular music.

11-00-11-55 a.m. on Friday (mix-
ed programme) music round the
world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday
classical or popular music, alter-
nate weeks.

Air
Service

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar - Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Beirut - Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.

Delhi - Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40.

DEPARTURE:
Kabul - Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45.

Kabul - Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-00.

Kabul - Moscow:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-45.

Fire Brigade: 20121-20122
Police: 20110-20111
Traffic: 20110-20111
Airport: 22371
Ariana Booking Office: 24731

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Radio

Post

Telegraph

Telex

Radio

Post

Telegraph

Telex



Visitors showing keen interest in the articles on display at the Afghanistan Pavilion at the International Fair in Brno. In the background can be seen the Tanganyika Pavilion.

Industrial Potential Of Afghanistan

By ENGINEER GHULAM GHOU S

Afghanistan has all the potential for the establishment of new industries such as production of iron and steel, glass manufacture, chemical industries, communications and power.

Afghanistan is a developing country. With industrial and commercial growth the country will achieve progress in the standards of economy, culture, society and politics.

An analytical study of the natural resources is necessary to know what new industries can be established in Afghanistan. The prevailing and future economic requirements of the nation make the establishment of the iron and steel industry indispensable for Afghanistan. To formulate workable plans for the national production of iron and steel, data on the aspects of engineering, economy and society is required. Only a limited data is available for this review.

Production of iron depends on three important factors.

They are: (1) Raw materials; (2) electric and fuel power and (3) Manufacturing and extra conditions.

Now let us see what raw materials do we have and where they are available. First and foremost is iron ores.

Iron ore deposits are found in far major districts. The terms of engineering economy as far as their reserves are concerned. They are the Districts of Kabul, Kandahar North Afghanistan and Herat.

Here are the estimates of economic geologists who have roughly evaluated the reserves of the known Afghan iron ore deposits. Such known iron ore deposits are:

In Kabul district: Jabalsaraj 7,280,000 tons; Kotal-e-Hajigak 2,500,000 tons; Chailan Daruat Ghorband 1,330,000 tons; total 2,508,610,000 tons. In Kandahar district Haji Alam 6,000,000 tons. Chinar 2,000,000 tons total 8,000,000 tons.

In the districts of North Afghanistan: Badkhashan 3,000,000 tons. In the district of Herat: Palangas 1,000,000 tons.

The sum total of the known reserves roughly evaluated is 2,520,610,000 tons. We can see in this estimate that the iron ore reserves, significant for the establishment of an efficient iron and steel metallurgy, can be more important if we pay attention to the fact that exploratory survey, for engineering evaluation of all known and unknown reserves of iron ore deposits of Afghanistan Sampling and assaying (ii) Laboratory and industrial testings to determine the possibility, and in case of affirmative, the quality of its coke products.

(To Be Concluded)

(1) Aerial magnetometric survey of part or whole of Afghanistan.

(2) Exploratory drilling of iron ore deposits.

(3) Comprehensive sampling and assaying of iron ores.

(4) Economic evaluation of mining and distribution of recoverable ores.

(5) To determine whether the ores are most suitable for steel making, wrought iron or manufacture of general iron foundry works.

(6) Provide the most efficient and up-to-date machinery for mining, handling, and hauling of the ores.

Raw materials of importance needed for the iron and steel industry are lime and the refractory clays. They require prospects and assays surveys. Also refractory clays of every type require prospects and comprehensive laboratory and industrial tests; on individual representative samples and on their different proportional combinations.

Fuel Power

Coke is required to process the ore in iron metallurgy. It is learnt that high quality coke is also obtained as residue by distilling to dryness the petroleum. Since the possibility of obtaining the property of coke from day.

What's In A Word?

By GULBAZ

"The world is shrinking", we hear these words in geography textbooks, in papers, articles and during conversation, but has anyone seriously considered the complications arising from this process of 'shrinking'? With an ever-increasing number of people travelling to and from jet and super-jet planes our world is really shrinking, but from this international intercourse arise numerous problems. One of these concerns food and the other language. The difficulty of food has been overcome to a certain extent by the provision of European dishes in nearly all countries, but the language barrier looks as formidable as ever despite the half-hearted attempts made to popularize Esperanto.

I had not realized this difficulty until circumstances made it necessary for me to travel; before that I had thought that anyone knowing English had the key to every land on the face of the earth. I discovered my mistake when this bubble was pricked during a trip, with another friend, to a foreign country. The first thing we did on the morning of our first day there was to ask the Reception Clerk in the hotel for the equivalent of the word 'tea'. He told us and we sallied forth to the nearest restaurant for breakfast. A young lady approached our table smilingly to take our order. We did tell her the word for tea, but we did not know the equivalent for 'eggs'. At first we described the shape, size and colour of this avian gift in English and with gestures, but nothing happened. We were about ready to give up when I had a brilliant idea: I flapped my arms and crowd 'modestly' and then cupped my fingers. The girl giggled, but my friend, rather red in the face, admonished me saying: "Man, cocks don't lay eggs, you should have cackled". The only remedy, which we found after many such encounters, was in a booklet in which the native words were written in roman characters with their meaning in English. Even this was not enough because we could only utter disjointed syllables, but, at least, we could feed ourselves in restaurants.

Real Test

Algeria Applies For U.N. Membership

NEW YORK, Oct. 2. (Reuter). -Algeria yesterday applied formally for membership of the United Nations.

Mr. Ben Bella, the Prime Minister, signed the letter of application and affirmed the new nation's adherence to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.

The Security Council is expected to meet later this week to consider the application.

Informed sources said that all the 11 members of the Council would jointly sponsor the formal resolution to recommend the General Assembly to admit Algeria to U.N. membership.

Mr. Ben Bella is expected in New York around the end of this week to deliver the formal acceptance speech in the Assembly.

Algeria's admission will bring U.N. membership to a total of 109 nations.

Meanwhile, Britain entered into diplomatic relations with the new Republic of Algeria yesterday.

(To be concluded)

FRANCE'S NEW PROBLEMS

Contd. from Page 2

were frequently carried out in the camps, police searched for arms, and accomplices, and people were demanded to give statements. The greater the terror of the O.A.S. men, the harder it was for the refugees to prove that all they wanted was work.

It thus happened that Marseilles became too small for so many a refugee. They went northwards in waves, and strong and compact groups of settlers started to disperse.

Some days ago the French Minister of Information, M. Peyrefitte, stated that there were at present some 250,000 new "blousons noirs"—young men from Algeria "who are in a moral danger but who themselves are a moral danger". Grown up in war conditions in which they had to take part themselves very often, these young people, according to the Minister, can be a great danger. The Government is, therefore, facing now two problems: to protect youth in France from the bad influence of the newcomers, "blousons noirs", and to take care of these young refugees from Algeria who have not fallen under their influence, as yet.

During the last few days cases of people going back to Algeria have increased. Some 18,000 people came from Algeria, from August 26 to 30, while 14,235 Europeans, mostly Frenchmen left for Algeria during the same period. Some 80,000 "black feet" are believed to have returned to Algeria so far.

Those who do not intend to do this are slowly moving northwards, to Paris, and even farther. After all that has been said and written about them, and particularly regarding largely intensified criminal activities, the people and authorities of northern regions were not indifferent while reading about the fresh movement of "black feet" northwards, although they emphasize that among them the most numerous are those asking for work and for a new home, there. TANJUG.

DEPUTY PREMIER OF YEMEN

ADEN, Oct. 2. (Reuters).—Cairo Radio said last night that Dr. Abdel Rahman El-Baidanie, Yemeni Minister of Mineral Resources, had been appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Commander-in-Chief.

Dr. El-Baidanie, who is also Economic Minister, said that until the people had had a chance to elect a President the country would be governed through four separate councils.

The machinery of Government would be "completely changed to enable the people to be given a good democratic government on a solid foundation."

Cairo Radio said the Yemeni Government had ordered the Saudi Arabian Minister in Sanaa to leave Yemen.

MORE GOVERNMENTS RECOGNIZE NEW YEMENI REPUBLIC

CAIRO, Oct. 2. (DPA).—The Damascus Government has decided to recognize the new Yemeni Republic yesterday, according to a report by the Middle East News Agency. The decision was taken at a Cabinet meeting held today. The Algerian and Tunisian Governments have also recognized the new republic.



A group of smartly-dressed children taking part in the Children's Day celebrations at the Ghazi Stadium last year.

EEC Accused Of Neglecting Soviet-Chinese Trade With Developing Countries

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2. (DPA).—Mr. K. B. Lall, India's Ambassador to the European Common Market (EEC) Commission, accused the EEC here yesterday of having neglected trade with the developing countries.

Brno Fair: One Million Visit Afghan Pavilion

KABUL, Oct. 2.—More than one million people visited the Afghan Pavilion in the fourth International Exhibition at Brno of the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia.

The Afghan trade delegation which had gone to Czechoslovakia to arrange the pavilion returned to Kabul yesterday.

Dr. Amanullah Rasoul, Director-General of Internal Trade at the Ministry of Commerce, who was the head of the delegation, said in an interview that the Afghan Pavilion attracted over one million spectators who watched with great interest the Afghan goods on displays. He said although the international exhibition was mainly industrial and the exhibits at the Afghan Pavilion were mainly agricultural yet it had an outstanding place in the Brno Exhibition.

The Director-General said the exhibition was officially inaugurated by Mr. William Siroky, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, on September 8 and was attended by 45 countries. He said Afghanistan took part in the exhibition for the first time on the invitation of Czechoslovakia. He said that the exhibits included productions of the Towfig, Raoli, Fairoz industrial institutes and mosaic works, some textile products, carpets, karakuls and cotton. Afghan fruit, said Mr. Rasoul, attracted great attention. The chief of the Afghan delegation delivered a talk on Radio Prague, at the invitation of the radio management about Afghan fruit. TV films of the Afghan Pavilion were taken by television organizations of Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

(See picture on Page 3)

Reaffirmed

MOSCOW, Oct. 2. (Reuters).—The Chinese Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Liu Hsiao, told Moscow televisioners yesterday that China and the Soviet Union would stand together "in storm and gale."

"It is only our common enemies who will not rejoice about our solidarity," the Ambassador said in an address marking the 13th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic.

He said the Chinese communes, "which are enjoying the love of the 500 million peasants, are growing stronger day by day."

The supply of industrial goods had "somewhat improved," Mr. Liu said, though he admitted that "there are still some difficulties."

He paid a tribute to Mr. Khrushchev for the "tremendous successes" achieved by the Soviet Union under his leadership.

"In the struggle against imperialism, for peace throughout the world, for the cause of socialism and Communism, the peoples of China and the Soviet Union are the closest comrades in arms," the Ambassador declared.

KABUL, Oct. 2.—A telegram has been sent by Mr. Ali Mohammad the First Deputy Prime Minister to His Excellency Chen Yi, the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of China's National Day.

However, gifts, he said, did not help to increase mutual respect. Neither did they help to remove inequalities. Therefore, Mr. Lall concluded, it would be better to follow a policy which would call for balanced trade between the rich and poor territories of the world.

KABUL, Oct. 2.—The National Assembly has ratified the project concerning regulations for the distribution of water to areas irrigated by the Kajaki and Arghandab dams. The project was proposed by the Helmand Valley Authority and was studied by the Assembly's commissions dealing with agriculture, finance and law after it was approved by the Cabinet.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **PRINCE VALIANT**; starring: James Mason, Robert Wagner and Janet Leigh.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **HELL DRIVERS**; starring: Stanley Baker.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE PRINCE AND THE SHOW GIRL**; starring: Marilyn Monroe and Laurence Oliver.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **LIGHT HOUSE**; starring: Nutan, Ashok Kumar and Johnny Walker.

CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED

KABUL, Oct. 2.—A function was held yesterday at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Kabul to mark the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. It was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the National Assembly, Mr. Ali Mohammad, First Deputy Prime Minister, certain Cabinet members, high-ranking civil and military officials, the diplomatic corps and newspaper editors together with their wives.

News papers in the capital carried leading articles and editorials yesterday congratulating the Government and the people of the Chinese Republic on the occasion.

RECEPTION TO ORIENTALISTS

KABUL, Oct. 2.—Dr. Anwari, the Rector of Kabul University, held a reception at the Spozhmai Cafe last night in honour of the foreign orientalists who attended the congress in commemoration of the 900th anniversary of the death of the philosopher and sage, Khwaja Abdullah Ansary of Herat. The function was attended by Dr. Sohail, President of the Press Department, some members of the Ministry of Education, Press officials, deans and professors of various faculties and the cultural attaches of a number of embassies.

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